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SAMIT-JUNIOR

THE PEN THAT IS
AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS

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Marginal Column
By GEORGE LEONOF

THE Chinese colonies has just announced the impending completion of the first lumbering steps towards an industrial programme that, it is hoped, is to make China the undisputed dominant force in the economy of the Far East. Despite the body blows of the Korean war, China announced that the country is now rounding off the initial two-month period of its five-year plan; 130 capital construction projects are "well under way" including China's first automobile plant, nine railway lines, 3,000 kilometres of highway, large engineering works and 75 industrial plants.

OF these major projects, it is revealed, are being erected with the help of the Soviet Union, and there is little reason to doubt the broad scope of Russian participation in China's bid for the Orient's economic supremacy. Despite the Soviet Union's ever-growing emphasis on the development of light industry at home and the admission that this is to be achieved at the expense of capital construction, it seems safe to assume that the USSR will spare no effort, and will even strain her own economy, to ensure China's basic industrialization.

ONLY recently the USSR and certain of the people's democracies informed the United Nations of their willingness to take part in the world organization's blueprint for assistance to underdeveloped territories — and this offer cold-shouldered it a scheme from its inception. On one hand, the Soviet Union does not believe that the industrially powerful West is at present able to do anything to help the backward areas of the world. Hence, Soviet participation in the project, where it is sure to be outvoted, can cost little. On the other hand, the Soviet bloc's adherence to the programme will tend to silence critical voices in these underdeveloped territories which have pointed to the incongruity of Soviet charges that the West is seeking to keep backward areas in a position of semi-colonial economic dependence, while at the same time obtaining from joining the world of international body attempting to tackle the problem.

BUT as Soviet contribution to the U.N. programme will be as impressive as the picture of unselfish Soviet technical assistance to a leading Asiatic power. The fact that the strong and friendly China, which will offer the Soviet Far East greater security than it has known since Yermak's roving Cossacks conquered Siberia's white wilderness, is not an entirely unselfish aim will little detract from the propaganda value. But certainly it will make the stepped-up offer of Soviet technical aid more attractive and acceptable to the independent countries of Asia. There are also indications that Soviet Russia will reverse its policy of making economic assistance contingent on political eligibility and at least as far as the "third force" countries of Asia are concerned, there is little chance of any immediate parallel to the aid which the U.S. has been offering since the end of the war. It is more welcome than most of those that preceded it.

Jerusalem, September 22.

Bennike to See Sharett In Jerusalem Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Foreign Minister will receive General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, today, following an invitation by Mr. Sharett to discuss the Huleh situation. It was learned last night in Jerusalem. The Cabinet met yesterday at noon to debate the question. It gave full support to the Foreign Minister's stand after hearing a report from Mr. Sharett.

General Bennike acknowledged the Foreign Minister's letter replying to the General's ruling, with a brief interim reply received yesterday morning, saying that he would study Mr. Sharett's recommendations carefully. It is understood that the U.N. Chief of Staff will present a detailed reply within the next few days.

Mr. Sharett's letter "did not persuade me into changing my opinion or shifting my former stand," General Bennike is reported to have said in a letter view with Mr. N. Gurdus of "Yediot Aharnot." The U.N. Chief of Staff also stated that he maintained a constant liaison with the U.N. Secretariat and the Secretary-General, regarding the formation of his official reply to Mr. Sharett's letter.

In accordance with the Foreign Minister's letter, the Government is ready to continue

Russians Hint At Rejection Of Lugano Talks

MOSCOW, Sunday. — The first hint of a possible Soviet refusal of the invitation to a Big Four Conference of Foreign Ministers at Lugano was given in a Trades Union statement published here today.

This statement, issued by the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions, said that "preliminary conditions" for talks with Russia laid down by the Big Three Western Powers would make such talks "either impossible or unfruitful." Mr. Nikolai Shvernik, former Soviet President, is Chairman of the Central Committee.

No specific mention was made of the actual Western invitation to Lugano next month.

The statement, which is not a Soviet Government announcement, merely said that "workers" were trying to deceive public opinion by expressing a wish for talks while "at the same time" they were "deliberately" forming preliminary conditions and reservations planned in such a way as to make them either impossible or unfruitful.

This statement, published prominently in both the Communist Party newspaper, "Pravda," and the Government paper, "Izvestia," is the first Soviet comment on the invitation to Lugano delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on September 2 by the British, French and American Ambassadors.

No Official Reply

The Soviet Government has not yet replied to this invitation although the date suggested was October 1953.

The Union statement, issued in support of the work of the World Peace Council, also referred to the support of the Soviet People for a demand that Communist China be included in any action by the great powers for "consideration of easing tension in international relations."

Some observers in Moscow believe the statement can be taken as an indication that the Soviet Government may refuse the suggested Lugano meeting on the grounds that the West laid down advance conditions.

In a reference to Germany, the statement said that Soviet workers fully approved Russian proposals "which open the way to a solution of the German problem in the national interests of the German People and in the interests of the security of all peoples."

The future of Germany and Austria are the main topics suggested by the Western Powers for discussion at Lugano.

The Union also pledged all-out support for the latest "Peace Campaign" launched by the Communist-led World Peace Council.

Following the official Russian foreign policy line, the declaration said that the Soviet Union has a seat in the U.N., called for German reunification "with due respect to the rebirth of militarism" and urged a Japanese Peace Treaty recognized by "all interested countries." (A.P. Reuter)

Bevan Says Churchill Must Act or Quit

MARGATE, Sunday (Reuter). — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, left-wing leader of the Labour Party, said tonight it was a disaster to the human race that Sir Winston Churchill's initiative last May calling for high-level four-power talks had not been followed up. "We say that the future of the human race cannot be jeopardized because the British Prime Minister is sick and that if Sir Winston is unable to do his duty, he should resign."

Mr. Bevan was speaking to a packed audience of about 1,500 people at a Labour Party demonstration on the eve of its annual conference this week.

He said the time had come when bold and consistent efforts should be made to bring about agreement with the Soviet Union.

Japan Political Leaders Agree On 'Defence Plan'

TOKYO, Sunday (Reuter). — Japanese political leaders agreed today on a plan to make Japan's National Safety Force into a "defence force" with 250,000 armed men, jet warplanes and aircraft carriers.

Premier Shigeru Yoshida and the President of the opposition Progressive Party, Mamoru Shigemitsu, agreed today on a new policy to give Japan protection against "direct as well as indirect" aggression. The plan envisages acceptance of U.S. Mutual Security Aid.

A joint communiqué issued by the two leaders said a long-range defence plan would be mapped out proportional to Japan's economic strength, which would make up for the anticipated gradual decrease of American forces in Japan.

Political circles here regard the agreement as a victory for Yoshida in a difficult political situation. Yoshida, though Premier, has so far failed to secure a simple majority in the Japanese House of Representatives.

Political sources said the agreement would enable him to assure the Americans that the defence plan was supported by a majority of Japan's Diet (Parliament).

The two Socialist parties (which between them hold 138 of the 466 seats in the Lower House) tonight bitterly attacked the agreement. They said the defence force as constituted according to the plan would be nothing less than a "real army." This would violate Japan's constitution which prohibits her from having armed forces, they declared.

Ike Raps McCarthy On East-West Trade Ties

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower made it clear today he would reject the demands of Senator McCarthy to stop aid to Allied nations who traded with Communist countries.

Dulles Hails British Colombo Plan

WASHINGTON, Sunday (Reuter). — Secretary of State Dulles today praised the British Commonwealth's Colombo Plan as a "Realistic approach to economic progress" in South and South-East Asia.

His statement was made with a State Department announcement that the U.S. would participate in the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan, convening in New Delhi, India, on September 28.

The Committee, composed of 17 countries contributing to economic development in South and South-East Asia meets annually to consult on means of improving conditions in the area.

Participating States

Countries participating in the plan are Australia, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Nepal, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and its territories in Malaysia and British Borneo, the U.S. and Thailand usually attend as observers.

The Colombo Plan for technical and economic aid to the underdeveloped countries of the area was set up by the British Commonwealth Consultative Committee in 1950.

Syrian Army Starts To Divert Stream

Accompanied by units of the Syrian Army Engineering Corps, the Syrian Public Works Department began digging in the Banias River area on Sunday morning, the Arab News Agency reports, quoting a Syrian Government spokesman.

The aim of the scheme is to divert the stream from the Jordan River, and provide full irrigation for the hitherto deserted fields. Thousands of local farmers have welcomed their services to the project, which is expected to reduce the Jordan's volume by 60%.

The British-controlled Near East Arab Broadcasting Station reported that Syria has received messages from all members of the Arab League assuring her of their support in whatever aspect it may be required.

The spokesman added that the Syrian Government held an emergency session yesterday morning.

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Consider Diversion Of Banias Unimportant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Sunday. — Work on the Huleh drainage project continued at full speed as usual today and all was quiet and normal.

Little importance is attached here to today's Syrian announcement regarding Israel's diversion of the Banias River which is one of the three sources of the Jordan. It is pointed out that most of the Jordan waters come from the Dan stream, whose source is in Israel territory, and Tel el Kad, near Dan settlement, on the Lebanese border.

Experts also estimated that the Syrians would have to expend much money and effort to divert the Banias, a task that would take more doing than the saying.

It was thought that the water would yet flow down the Jordan before the Syrians could complete the work, and the announcement as a routine propaganda statement.

S. American States To Meet on J'lem

UNITED NATIONS, Sunday (UPI). — Twenty Latin American delegates decided to meet tomorrow morning to review the situation of the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Monseigneur Thomas McMahon, National Secretary of the Catholic Near East Welfare Association, said the delegates will be asking their support, Cardinal Francis Spellman is President of the organization.

Magr. McMahon says Jerusalem must be internationalized as decided by the U.N. and he considers Israel's opposition a flagrant violation of the U.N. He asks all faithful Catholics to write to Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, American Delegate to the U.N., and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles asking for American support of internationalization. Latin American countries are usually moved by Vatican circles, but the are not unanimous, dissidents among them being Uruguay and Guatemala whose Zionists are strong.

It is improbable that the Jerusalem problem will be raised in this session. The Arab League turned down the plan of placing the item on the Agenda fearing that a discussion might result in a defeat of the internationalization resolution.

Iran Tribe Wants Mossadegh Freed

TEHRAN, Sunday (UPI). — The rebellious Ghashghai Tribe of South Iran, scoring Government support, threatened tonight to send 10,000 horsemen and infantry into action unless deposed Premier Mohammed Mossadegh is released from imprisonment.

A spokesman for the tribe, Reza Zadeh, said forces of Ghashghai Chieftain Nasser Khan were drawn up on three sides of the city of Shiraz "ready to act."

Press reports said the Government had threatened military action against the tribe within 48 hours unless it stopped "creating unrest."

Zadeh, just back from a visit to the area, said four Iranian Air Force planes flew over the area last Wednesday dropping leaflets telling tribesmen not to let subversive elements lure them into conflict with the Government.

Government spokesman Amidi Neuri said today the investigation and interrogation of ex-revolutionary Mohammed Mossadegh were now over, thus bringing closer his trial.

Nouri accused Mossadegh of resorting to fainting fits in order to postpone his interrogation. He added that the Government has not yet negotiated or proposed a settlement of the oil question, but is studying it.

'Pravda' Charges US Intrigue in Mid-East

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — "Pravda," official organ of the Soviet Communist Party, in an article published here today, charged that the activity of American diplomats, intelligence agents and generals in the Near and Middle East was steadily increasing in recent years.

In striving to draw these countries into the system of American military alliances, U.S. representatives in the area have tried one course after another, it said. "Not long ago they advocated the plan of the so-called Middle East Defence Organisation, which likewise failed."

The paper added that American diplomacy has now advanced a new variant of this very scheme was proposed under the title of Middle East Defence Organisation, which likewise failed.

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'Explainers' in Korea To Work 6-Day Week

MUNSAN, Sunday (Reuter). — The U.N. protested today about conditions in the camp provided for them by Communists, which they will try to persuade unwilling Allied prisoners to return home.

The U.N. protested that the rooms provided for interviewing prisoners were only 4.5 by 2.5 metres, in which would be cramped prisoners, interviewers and observers and correspondents.

Chairman of the Repatriation Commission said he would set standards in the Communist camp were brought up to those in the U.N. camp.

Giving details today of arrangements for making explanations to the prisoners, Gen. Timmyay said explanations would be made for eight hours daily six days a week. If the explainers there, they needed more time, they would work on the seventh day.

No barred wire fence would be installed between explainers and the prisoners, but armed guards would be present.

A spokesman of the Repatriation Commission said that U.N. and Communist reporters and photographers would be admitted when the prisoners were being interviewed, but would not be allowed to ask questions.

Interviewing was to have begun yesterday but was postponed for several days because commission members had not agreed on the final procedure. The U.N. asked the commission today to assure prisoners that the "explanation" would be finished by December 25 as originally planned.

400 Visit Old Negev Town

By a Special Correspondent

BEERSHEVA, Sunday. — Delegates to the Ninth Israel Archaeological Conference had an opportunity today to observe and practice the lessons learned during the preceding discussions and lectures. Four hundred persons went this morning to Shilva (Beit El) off the main Beersheva-Nabatsana road.

This large Nabatsana, Roman and Byzantine city of about 1,000 people houses three big churches, two large public baths in addition to a cluster in every house which were two stories high.

Three public baths served the indigent population and the numerous cisterns which stopped the important trade centre on the route from Arabia to Rome.

The new Jewish settlements of Be'er Sheva, Masbava, Sede and Beit El are now developing new methods not dissimilar to those of old to store water for irrigation purposes.

This afternoon the conference was divided into two sections: one dealt with historical and archaeological problems and the other with geographic and climatic problems.

The seventh session last night heard comprehensive lectures by Dr. Y. Ben Tor on the mineral resources of the Negev, and by Ahit Vignat Alon on the battle of the Negev.

(Negev Symposium — P. 2)

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(Negev Symposium — P. 2)

Churchill Biding Time to Renew Proposal for 4-Power Talks

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — A hint that Prime Minister Winston Churchill is waiting for an opportunity to renew his Four Power Conference project and may even go to Moscow unaided to initiate such talks has been dropped here by Mr. Tom O'Brien, a prominent Trade Union leader, who recently paid a private visit to the Premier at his holiday villa on the Riviera.

There is a strong feeling that the plan has not been dropped and that Mr. Churchill is anxious to mobilize Labour support for his project to overcome American resistance and possibly also to prepare the ground for a General Election.

Some observers believe a possibility that Labour will be caught off balance if it commits itself to support of Sir Winston's plan to the detriment of the League of Nations agreement with Egypt.

The Trade Union seems less worried by this thought.

Mr. O'Brien has already voiced enthusiastic support of Sir Winston's attitude, commenting that it is quite ready to go even to Moscow, but he cannot battle against American resistance and Russian reticence alone.

The implication is that Labour must get behind him. This line may find support at the Labour Party Conference which opens at Margate tomorrow.

Suez Accord Close

Another development likely to give high priority to the agreement with Egypt which now awaits only formal signature and is expected by the optimists to be completed within a week.

There is some cautious talk about possible last minute hitches but most observers, including the right-wing Conservative opposition of "The Times," are certain that agreement is close.

The reported terms, withdrawal within two years, reduction of the Suez Canal tolls for six or nine years and ultimate reactivation of the canal, are only if an Arab League state is attacked or threatened, are such as to have caused alarm in influential Conservative quarters.

They are, however, regarded as a necessary concession to the Egyptian Government can continue and are sure to obtain full Liberal and Labour support provided some face-saving clause

Cyprus to House Suez Troops

By SHAHE GUERENLIAN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Sunday. With agreement on evacuation of the Suez Canal reportedly near, there are signs here indicating that substantial forces will move into Cyprus during the 18 months which British troops stipulated in Cairo as the time limit for moving out "teeth troops" from the zone.

The construction of a large army encampment at Episkopi Bay, West Limassol, is being hastened on the planning to the action stage, while the first phase of constructing the Dhekelia cantonment near Larnaca is expected to be completed a full three months before the evacuation deadline is reached.

It is noteworthy that this first phase comprises the construction of workshops and engineer workshops—two subjects which have underlined the vital aspect of Anglo-Egyptian relations in reference to similar bases in the zone.

The entire Cantonment, which is designed to hold one brigade group, will be completed in 1955. Meanwhile, the Near East Arab Broadcasting Station, which is at present housed in one section of the British Army Camp at Episkopi, is expected to move out and occupy its new premises at Episkopi, halfway between Larnaca and Limassol, on the south coast.

This is probably connected with the army's wish to have more communications available in Ptolemais for troops moving in at short notice.

The Middle East Defence Organisation, which has been hanging fire due to Egypt's uncertainty, is expected to be proposed again by Britain after the Canal dispute is settled.

The belief of experts that Cyprus is ideally located to serve as the centre of joint defence planning is still unchanged and it is considered likely that a preliminary planning conference may be proposed here before the end of this year.

E. Germany Seeks Return To Norms That Caused Revolt

BERLIN, Sunday (Reuter). — Communist officials in East Germany are again calling on the workers to produce more for the same wage — the demand which led to the June 17 revolt in many parts of East Germany.

"Neues Deutschland," the Communist Party newspaper, reported that Herbert Warnke, head of the trade unions movement, as saying on Friday, "The only way to lower prices is by means of increased productivity and the lowering of production costs."

Gerhart Eisler, Minister of Heavy Machinery, said "The cut in working norms introduced on June 25 must be overcome."

The norms were reduced to appease those who, after the revolt had been suppressed, returned to the factories but worked only slowly.

Vice-Premier Walter Ulbricht said, "Workers in a number of East German factories have demanded that work norms be reduced in June should be increased. The workers have themselves demanded a reduction of the time set for norms, and to abolish this abnormal situation the Government has ordered the factories themselves to fix new norms."

Observers in West Berlin are wondering how the workers will react to the new norms. The workers agree to work harder to hasten a general price reduction.

New World Speed Mark—1,183 k.p.h.

BIDRIS, Libya, Sunday (UPI). — Desert heat stopped the clock for British test pilot Mike Lithgow today and forced him to submit to a 100 kilometre-per-hour speed mark he set two days ago as his official record claim for a clean jet to challenge.

Commander Lithgow tried yesterday to raise the speed record even higher with whistling runs over the Sahara in his Supermarine Swift 3 fighter, thus pushing it out of reach of American jet aircraft.

But the scorching desert sun upset the intricate clock timing system, even though they were packed in dry ice, and today he announced he would submit the 1,183 k.p.h. speed he achieved on Friday as the world record for the U.S. Navy's Skyraider to shoot at.

Plane Crashes Into Hill On Ptolemais Prefecture Test

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — The wreck of the missing American C-61 Skytrain was found today on the slopes of the Roush Fein in the Pyrenees, according to reports reaching here.

The plane, on a navigational proficiency flight between Madrid and Barcelona, carried a crew of four.

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MUCH water has flown down the Manzanar and the Potomac since the United Nations decided, some time after the end of the Second World War, that all member nations should withdraw their representatives from Madrid and the Government of the United States declared itself ready for any necessary action under the Charter if the Franco regime became a menace to peace. The twenty-year defence agreement between the U.S. and Spain concluded over the week-end in Madrid shows that the pendulum has now swung in the opposite direction. Under the terms of the agreement, a number of military airfields will be constructed or extended for the joint use of American and Spanish air forces and notable facilities will be given the U.S. navy. One of the immediate reasons for the pact is the slow progress made towards the ratification of the European Army Treaty, mainly in France. From a long-range view, this rapprochement is a natural, though for many a distasteful, result of the continuing conflict between East and West. The fact that the Caudillo had collaborated with Nazi Germany for many years has not been forgotten in Washington. But the dislike of Spain is a very minor emotion weighed against the fear of the military might of Soviet Russia. American foreign policy today is its policy towards Russia, as its observer has put it, and all other considerations are subordinate to that aspect.

Moscow Radio has departed from its practice of broadcasting foreign events only 48 hours after their occurrence and has already sharply attacked the American-Spanish military pact. The Soviet arguments are not likely greatly to impress Washington or the other Western capitals. Russia, after all, also has a few military bases abroad, from Dairen in China to its outposts in Albania, and is not in a strong moral position when essaying to criticize other countries on this count. Practical politics and morality are two different fields, at least according to those who practise politics, and indeed there are few pacts and agreements in history which have not been explained and justified by expediency.

More to the point might be the question of what has happened to liberal and progressive opinion throughout the world which was so deeply stirred by the events in 1936-8. The answer appears to be that little if anything has changed with regard to the appraisal of the present regime in Spain. But the centre of attention has been shifted: Fascism has been decisively defeated, and the dictatorship in Spain, however odious, nurses no aggressive designs towards other countries. What is more, the anti-fascist front which existed in 1937 was shattered when the Soviets entered on their pact with Hitler, and the sad fate of the Communist leaders, both local and foreign, who fought in Spain, has been a sorry sequel to the story. Most members of the Spanish Politburo, from the party leader Jose Diaz to Uribe, perished in various purges in Russia. Others, like El Campesino and Castro Delgado, escaped only to write their disillusioned memoirs. As for the foreign Communists, participation in the Spanish Civil War has become something near to a cardinal sin, an indecent blot on the record, and punishable accordingly—from Marty to Tito, and from Raik to Zaisser and Dahlem. The internal squabbles among the Spanish emigres have defied a solution of the Spanish problem, for which there was such hope in 1945-6. There still is strong opposition in America itself towards U.S. support of Spain, due partly by the Franco discrimination against the Protestant Church. The decision to bring about the present pact without Senate ratification was probably taken to avoid a disagreeable debate on the subject—pace Theodore Roosevelt and what he had to say about evil and expediency.

Mineral Finds in Southern Negev

Agricultural Civilization Flourished 5000 Years Ago

By NELSON GLUECK

This is the second article by the well-known archaeologist summing up his extensive explorations in the Negev under the auspices of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati and the Louis Rabinowitz Foundation, New York City. THE voices of the past can be heard with various degrees of clarity by those whose ears are attuned to the symphonies of yesterday. The intelligible sounds of scores of Nabataean settlements, large and small, reach the traveler who passes by on the road and knows enough to invest the sounds with enduring significance. Without even entering into the houses of the Nabataean villages, the visitor acquainted with their culture becomes quickly aware of the spread of the Nabataean culture and the height of Nabataean agricultural civilization.

To find, in the midst of all this, a single Chalcolithic settlement whose origins preceded by more than 5,000 years those of the Nabataean is an astonishing experience. It should be remembered that the Nabataeans lived in the southern Negev about 2,000 years ago. It is, therefore, an occasion for considerable wonderment to find among these Nabataean settlements one which belongs to a period of over 5,000 years ago. This very early settlement was located on the slopes of three hills, all of them leading down gently toward the edge of the plateau below which lies the spring of Ein Ovdad.

Water Supplies

How does one find and recognize such a Chalcolithic settlement? What are the signposts which point the way to the traveler telling him in which direction to go and where he may expect to find that kind of settlement? One of the first important factors in establishing the location of a Chalcolithic or any other settlement in historic periods is to find the sources of water. In certain periods, not only springs but man-made cisterns and reservoirs furnished the necessary water supplies. In other periods, the inhabitants of the land were dependent upon perennial springs whose water flowed all year round. The Chalcolithic period was one in which the inhabitants of the land were, for as we know, dependent solely upon springs for their supply. They had no cisterns, apparently.

The next signpost is to find the sources of living in this period particularly agriculture and animal husbandry were the mainstays of the economy. It is possible, however, to find strong evidence of agriculture and animal husbandry without necessarily finding a Chalcolithic settlement.

But there is one key available to the expert which can unlock the door of even this distant past of more than five millennia ago. That key is the knowledge of ancient pottery, and even more, the ability to recognize, from fragments of ancient pottery, what the whole jar or pot or plate looked like. This skill requires being able to say that this particular type of pottery or pieces of pottery belong to a specific period and no other.

We were able to discover this striking and most unusual Chalcolithic settlement overlooking the Chalk Hills down to Ein Ovdad because of a combination of all these three factors. There was water, land and pottery. We discovered, on the slopes of these hills, scores of pieces of ancient Chalcolithic pottery. They were

exactly the same as pieces of pottery from numerous other Chalcolithic settlements on both sides of the Jordan. Such settlements have been found in rich farmlands extending westward from Beer-sheva to the sea, along the coastal plain, in the Eneke and in the Jordan Valley. Excavations at Bet She'an, Jericho, Affula, Beer-sheva, among other places, have brought this kind of pottery to light.

It will be noticed that Chalcolithic settlements have, for the most part, been discovered in rich lowlands. In certain instances Chalcolithic sites have been found in rich lowlands in the hill country. For example, a particularly astonishing about this site, to which we are giving the name of Beit Beno, is not only that it has been found in hill country but that it has been found in the middle of the apparently empty wastes of the Negev.

We use the word apparently, as in reality very large parts of the Negev, such as those in which Sdeh Boker and Mashavim are now located, are very far from being uncultivated and unutilized. What is particularly astonishing about this site, to which we are giving the name of Beit Beno, is not only that it has been found in hill country but that it has been found in the middle of the apparently empty wastes of the Negev. We use the word apparently, as in reality very large parts of the Negev, such as those in which Sdeh Boker and Mashavim are now located, are very far from being uncultivated and unutilized. What is particularly astonishing about this site, to which we are giving the name of Beit Beno, is not only that it has been found in hill country but that it has been found in the middle of the apparently empty wastes of the Negev.

Pottery Clues
There were flat bottom bases, pierced ear handles, indented decorations, ruins of a distinctive nature and so forth, all of which added up to a harmonious picture of the period in question. These fragments of pottery particularly spoke to us. They seemed to say: we are from a more exclusive and much rarer than the Nabataean pottery you have been finding. Our ancestry goes back at least 5,000 years before the Nabataeans. Compare with us, the Nabataeans are newcomers in the land. And I had to agree.

We found this place so interesting that we returned to it on three separate occasions. The fragments were so embedded in the soil and so hidden behind stones, that it required unusual perseverance to locate them. Having been shielded so long from the eyes and hands of men, they seemed reluctant to permit themselves to be found. Once discovered, however, they proclaimed their periods of origin with accents of pride.

The houses we found were fairly small, rectangular, in which comparatively large courtyards were attached. The outlines of these buildings can be clearly seen at the site.

We have not present a single isolated phenomenon. On several previous occasions we have found isolated fragments of Chalcolithic pottery in various places. But they were neither numerous enough nor sufficiently characteristic for us to be absolutely positive about them. This particular site was different, by an unusually attractive one.

I drew settlers to it through a number of separate historical periods. First of all, there is a very considerable amount of evidence testifying to occupancy during the last half of the fourth millennium. In addition, indubitable ceramic evidence was discovered revealing that there was a somewhat later settlement there at the beginning of the second millennium B.C.E. That is what is called, in the jargon of archaeology, Middle Bronze I. Among other fragments of pottery belonging to this period was part of a typical envelope ledge-handle which practically proclaimed its site to be a representative of this second millennium B.C. period.

Advanced Society

I am absolutely certain now that the Chalcolithic settlements will be found in the Southern Negev and in Sinai near places such as Ein Anad, even as I have found them in previous years in the hill country of Trans-Jordan. It seems to me that, for modern Israel, the significance of the discovery of such an ancient site is the evidence it furnishes that even in the Negev at this very early period there was an advanced, sedentary, agricultural civilization.

The people built stone houses and used excellent pottery. They cultivated the soil. They were among the earliest of settlers who, through their civilization, Chalcolithic, that is, pre-military called the Fertile Crescent.

Archaeological Chronology
Falsifiable before 10,000 B.C.E.
Mesolithic about 10,000-5,000
Chalcolithic about 5,000-2,000
Bronze Age about 2,000-1,000
Iron Age about 1,000-500
(also Chalcolithic)
Edomite
Hellenistic about 300-60
Roman (also Nabataean & Talmudic) 60 B.C.E.-350 C.E.
Byzantine 350-650
Arabic & Umayyad 650-750
Fatimid 750-1000
Mamluk 1000-1500
Turkish 1500-1900

AMSTERDAM
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Ein Ovdad, site of Dr. Glueck's latest exploration, is located at the end of this terracing wall. Closed in by 10-meter slopes, the spring yields water throughout the year. Below are the remains of the foundations of a Chalcolithic house where many pottery fragments were discovered. Photos by Beno Rothenberg

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Falsifiable before 10,000 B.C.E.	
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Turkish	1500-1900

Juliana's Speech from the Throne

Pomp and Policy at the Hague

By HENRIETTE BOAS

AMSTERDAM

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lead a secluded and sheltered life, which in her youth made her very awkward and shy. In her annual Speech from the Throne, the Queen cannot, of course, be individual in her approach, but expresses, as Constitutional Monarch, the views of the Cabinet, and often, as this time, those of a Coalition.

The traditionally rather prosaic and cautious address gave a general survey of the international situation as it affects Holland, of the achievements of the past year, and of the bills to be introduced in Parliament's coming session.

What was most interesting to the Dutch public in general in the address was one of the 12 announced bills, which will afford relief to the lower and, in particular, to the middle income groups. For the latter, and especially for unmarried persons, income tax in Holland today is crippling, and there is no incentive to work harder as the steep progression takes away more than the increased earnings.

This tax relief is promised despite a temporary considerable deficit in the 1964 budget (F 600 m. against F 590 m. for 1963) partly due to Government expenditures necessitated by the flood disaster. General satisfactory economic progress justified the proposed reductions. Balance of payments is no longer a problem, and the gold and foreign currency holdings continue to rise. Production and employment are on a high level. Yet the continuous growth of the population forces the Government to look for new sources of income, to step up exports and to continue to encourage emigration. In 1962, some 40,000 persons emigrated from Holland. For 1964, a figure of 50,000 to 60,000 is aimed at.

In view of the still serious post-war housing shortage, the Government will this year promote the building of 60,000 dwelling units (last year the figure was 50,000).

After the Queen had left the 'Ridderzaal', the Minister of Finance presented the Budget for the coming fiscal year (1964). Mr. van der Kieft noted with satisfaction that the financial and monetary situation has for some time past been characterized by a relaxation and stabilization. The Government's guiding principle for the 1964 draft budget therefore was to increase the general standard of living by enlarging the possibilities of spending in the industrial and housing spheres, so that without endangering the monetary balance which has been achieved as great a contribution as possible can be made towards an increase in national prosperity.

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